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ESTABLISHED 1887

Allies Begin to Cooperate To Block Libya on Plant

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. diplomats said

Tuesday that cooperation between

allied governments and the United

States was improving to the point

where it would probably prevent

the Libyans from completing their

chemical plant or operating it to

build weapons.

The officials in Bonn, Washing-

ton, London and Paris said that

allied governments were now will-

ing to withhold the supplies and

technical expertise needed for the

plant at Rabta and, as one said,

"the Libyans can't do it without

them."

But most of these officials said

that Libya could be expected to

continue its efforts, probably turn-

ing to Asian companies for help on

the plant and also trying to buy chem-

ical arms on the black market.

"We've gained some time," a

U.S. official said in Washington.

"How much time we don't know."

European officials confirmed

that their governments had

stepped up efforts to cooperate

with the United States and crack

down on Libya's suppliers.

Snowballing evidence, several

said, has enabled West Germany

and Belgium to begin criminal

prosecutions and turn up fresh

leads to others involved in the Lib-

yan network.

But only the United States, they

said, appeared to have a sufficient-

ly detailed intelligence picture to

assess the impact of the tightening

Western boycott on Libya.

The plant, 80 kilometers (50

miles) south of Tripoli, was on

schedule to start production "in

several months" if Libya had been

able to get the missing parts and

the technicians it needed on time, a

U.S. specialist said.

But Libyan plans were disrupted

by strenuous U.S. diplomatic ef-

forts to thwart the plant's comple-

tion, including a public campaign

starting in late December criticizing

Libya's activities and naming

European firms allegedly involved

in the project.

Initially, West European govern-

ments were reluctant to join the

United States in publicly condemn-

ing Libya, mainly because they

feared this would incite President

Ronald Reagan to order a military

strike to destroy the plant, U.S. and

European officials said.

Of all the allies, West Germany,

whose firms were most directly in-

involved, was initially the least co-

operative and most irritated. West

German resentment was so strong

that last week the U.S. Embassy in

Bonn sent what is known as the

State Department as "the Banana

Republic cable," in which Richard

R. Burt, the ambassador, reported

that Chancellor Helmut Kohl felt

that the United States was treating

West Germany like a banana re-

public and should stop it.

To Mr. Kohl's embarrassment,

Finance Minister Gerhard Stolten-

berg reversed the government's po-

sition Monday, acknowledging that

it must now be assumed that "a

section" of the Rabta factory was

intended to produce poison gas.

Mr. Stoltenberg's office investi-

gates violations of West German

export controls on raw materials

for chemical weapons.

Secretary of State George P.

Shultz, who reportedly has been

bitterly at odds over the issue with

the West German foreign minister,

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, repeated

Tuesday that the Bonn government

had promised to crack down on

West German involvement.

Mr. Shultz, at an international

conference in Vienna, added that

the United States remained com-

mitted to "trying to do everything

we can to throw a monkey-wrench

into the Libyan drive to complete

the plant.

Confirming the more coopera-

tive West German attitude, a U.S.

official in Bonn said that West Ger-

many's announcement last week of

tighter export controls "sends an

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Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir looking down on Nabulus during a visit on Tuesday. The West Bank town is the most active center of the 13-month uprising against Israeli occupation, and the list of young Palestinians killed there in clashes with soldiers is growing. Page 3.

U.S. May Bar Sale Of High-Tech Firm

By Stuart Auerbach

and Evelyn Richards

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the first

case of its kind, the U.S. govern-

ment is deciding whether to block

an American high-technology

company to a foreign concern.

The case, which involves a sub-

subsidiary of Monsanto Co. and Huel

AG of West Germany, probably

will be tossed into President-elect

George Bush's in-basket soon after

he takes office. It is being closely

watched as the first test of a new

law that allows the government to

stop foreign purchases of American

companies if they would harm U.S.

national security.

The Committee on Foreign In-

vestment in the United States is

looking into the proposed sale of

Monsanto Electronic Materials Co.,

the only U.S. maker for the open

market of silicon wafers, to

French Silicon Wafer, the first deal

from which "complex" chips are

made, are the foundation of the

semiconductor industry.

MEMC, the silicon wafer manu-

facturing division of Monsanto, is

based in Palo Alto, California. It

has been a money-loser for the giant

chemical company, running \$5

million in the red in 1987, but in-

dustry sources said it recently

turned a profit. Annual sales were

reported at about \$200 million.

The Committee on Foreign In-

vestment was meeting late Tuesday

on the case, and its recommenda-

tion was due by Friday. But Rea-

gan administration officials said

the report was not likely to be sent

to the White House until Monday.

Mr. Bush's first working day in the

Oval Office.

The committee comprises repre-

sentatives from eight government

agencies, and its chairman is the

assistant secretary of Treasury, David

C. Mulford.

Administration sources said it

appeared that a majority of the

agencies represented on the com-

mittee would support the sale, but

that some elements of the Defense

Department would like it blocked.

An undersecretary of defense,

Robert Costello, has said that the

sale would bring a further crum-

bling of the U.S. high technology

infrastructure and harm U.S. strate-

gic research and development,

sides said.

There are broad concerns in gov-

ernment that foreign ownership of

high technology companies will de-

prive the United States of the re-

search and the new products to

meet its defense needs and to re-

main competitive.

"We view with alarm the idea

that the last American silicon sup-

plier is foreign owned," said Robert

Noyce, president of Sematech, a

government-industry consortium

intended to upgrade U.S. semicon-

ductor manufacturing capability.

If the government blocks the sale

to the West German company,

three U.S. groups — all with close

ties to Silicon Valley's semiconductor

industry — are ready to make

renewed efforts to buy the Mon-

santo unit.

One group was brought together

by Robert Lorenzini, a veteran of

the silicon industry who sold his

wafer firm to a Japanese buyer two

years ago. Another bidder, Robert

Schweitzer, worked for Monsanto

for 17 years.

The third, Don Brooks, lost out

two years ago in another proposed

sale of a U.S. high-technology firm

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Bush Signals Foreign Policy Emphasis

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President-

elect George Bush has assembled a

foreign policy brain trust com-

posed of holdovers from the Rea-

gan era, experienced hands from

the period dominated by Henry A.

Kissinger, and friends with links

to Congress and to Texas.

Ambitions and talented bureau-

crats all, they see the world as

Washington has seen it for four

decades: through the prism of the

unilateral East-West power game.

New presidents have usually

lodged their closest confidants in

politically sensitive domestic jobs,

notably that of attorney general.

By choosing James A. Baker 3rd,

his friend of 32 years and most

trusted political adviser, as secre-

tary of state, Mr. Bush is signaling

that foreign rather than domestic

policy is likely to be the centerpiece

of his administration. He is also

showing that he wants Mr. Baker,

who is schooled in Washington

power politics, to graduate to the

ultimate power game of East-West

relations.

Most foreign-policy experts in

Washington regard the Baker ap-

pointment as a sign of Mr. Bush's

confidence in his friend's adap-

tability and in the president-elect's

own ability to direct his adminis-

tration's foreign policy.

Together, Mr. Bush and Mr.

Baker face an imposing challenge:

They must protect U.S. strategic

interests while, at the same time,

seizing what may well be a once-in-

a-century opportunity to reshape

East-West relations.

They and a handful of key asso-

ciates also face a particular chal-

lenge. This is to demonstrate that

Mr. Bush, a problem-solver rather

than a visionary thinker, can hold

his own on the international stage

with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the re-

tute and charming Kremlin leader

whose approval rating with the

American public rivals that of Mr.

Reagan.

"This administration will be

closely integrated and coherent, a

parallel-minded team," Brent A.

Scowcroft, the new national secu-

rity adviser, said in an interview the

other day.

But a cooler reaction came from

another quarter. "A hard-over

mill," a senior official, himself a

veteran of several administrations,

remarked dismissively when asked

to characterize the Bush team.

"Having around a lot of old guys

who grew up in a slightly different

world isn't necessarily good," the

official added.

Charles William Maynes, the

editor of Foreign Policy, a quar-

terly journal, was more charitable,

describing the team as "Ford II, sen-

sibly conservative."

Of course an integrated team is

the goal of every administration.

This one may achieve it, especially

given the close friendship between

Mr. Scowcroft and Lawrence S.

Eagleburger, who has been chosen

See BUSH, Page 2

Kiosk

Gunman Kills 5 at U.S. School

STOCKTON, California (UPI) — A man in combat

fatigues opened fire Tuesday

with an automatic rifle and

two pistols at a school play-

ground here, killing at least

five students and wounding

Justice Department Says Meese Violated Standards of Conduct

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d engaged in "conduct which should not be tolerated of any government employee, especially not the attorney general," according to an internal Justice Department report made public Tuesday.

The report concluded that if Mr. Meese were still attorney general, "we would recommend that the president take disciplinary action."

It did not specify what action would be appropriate.

The document contradicts assertions made by Mr. Meese in July that he had been "completely vindicated" by the decision of an independent counsel, James C. McKay, not to seek an indictment against him. Mr. McKay found that Mr. Meese had probably violated federal conflict-of-interest and tax laws, but that prosecution was not appropriate.

The Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility found that Mr. Meese, who left office in August, had committed numerous violations of departmental regulations and of a 1965 executive order setting out ethical standards for government employees.

The report cited Mr. Meese's relationship with a San Francisco lawyer, E. Robert Wallace, his handling of telecommunications matters at a time he owned stock in regional telephone companies, and his failure to pay taxes on time.

"We trust that this analysis will lay to rest the claims by Mr. Meese that the appropriate standard for official behavior is whether an independent counsel seeks an official indictment," the report said.

In a statement to be released in response to the report, Mr. Meese's lawyers contend that "there is absolutely no basis for criticizing his conduct," and term the report "a travesty of justice."

The Office of Professional Responsibility is the arm of the Justice Department that investigates allegations of wrongdoing by department employees.

Its inquiry was launched in July, after Mr. McKay concluded his investigation. Although the head of the office, Michael E. Shaheen, submitted the report to Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh on Oct. 28, its release was delayed while Mr. Thornburgh and other department officials reviewed it.

While the study adds few new facts to Mr. McKay's report, it is significant because Mr. McKay did not address the question of whether

Mr. Meese's conduct violated ethical rules, and because it represents a finding by Mr. Meese's own department that his conduct was improper.

The report focused on Mr. Meese's dealings with Mr. Wallace. As illustrated by a 45-page log of Mr. Meese's meetings and other contacts with him from January 1981 to April 1987, the two men enjoyed a close relationship.

Mr. Wallace sent Mr. Meese a steady stream of memos on everything from candidates for solicitor-general to his diet, and enlisted his help on behalf of clients, notably the now-defunct Wedtech Corp., and a Swiss businessman, Bruce Rappaport, who was promoting a project to build an Iraqi oil pipeline.

The report detailed instances "in which friendship dictated government action," including Mr. Meese's actions while serving as White House counselor to help Wedtech Corp. obtain an U.S. Army engine contract, and his later role, as attorney general, in helping Mr. Wallace promote the pipeline project.



Left: Wedtech/The Associated Press

Arafat, in Helsinki, Pays Tribute to Urho Kekkonen

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, laid a wreath Tuesday on the grave of President Urho Kekkonen in Helsinki, where Mr. Arafat is on a two-day visit. In Washington, it was announced by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee that Mr.

Arafat had agreed to address its annual convention on April 13. The announcement touched off speculation about a meeting between supporters of Israel in Congress and the incoming Bush administration about whether Mr. Arafat should be granted a visa to attend the conference.

In Nablus, Young 'Martyrs' Help Fuel the Intifada

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — In the blurry photograph that his father displays, Kana Masri looks asleep, her eyes closed, her 12-year-old face mostly hidden beneath a white kerchief.

But her body is wrapped in the red, white, green and black colors of the Palestinian flag and her head is a stretcher lying on broken ground — the site where she was buried Saturday, a week after an Israeli soldier shot her in the head.

She was the youngest of 10 youths who have died since Friday in clashes with soldiers. Four were from the Nablus area, joining the Palestinians' long and growing list of young "martyrs" in this West Bank city, the most active center of their 13-month uprising.

While other West Bank communities sputter through cycles of intense activity and relative quiet, Nablus burns.

Part of the reason is the setting. Nablus is built in a basin between two commanding hillsides. Houses and buildings seem piled atop each other in a crazy-quilt pattern. There are endless rubble-strewn alleyways in the central marketplace,

offering countless escape routes and places to hide.

"The cashish is the most dangerous place for a soldier," said a senior Israeli military officer. "It's small and impossible to drive a vehicle into and when you go in on foot, they can drop blocks on your head."

Part of it is the nature of a community long in the forefront of Palestinian nationalism.

"The situation in Nablus is not different from other places in the West Bank, but it is special," said former Mayor Bassem Shaka. Mr. Shaka, one of the most radical of

major West Bank political figures, lost his legs in the explosion of a car bomb planted by Jewish settlers in 1980.

"The population here is more close," he said. "We live as one family. Everyone knows each other. Nablus is difficult to move, but when it starts to move it is difficult to stop."

And part of it is the momentum of resistance fed by the Palestinians' sense of martyrdom. Residents calculate that three dozen of the estimated 350 Palestinians killed in the uprising came from this city or the surrounding refugee camps. Eight of them were shot by

Israeli soldiers in one Friday morning a month ago, the bloodiest single day since the uprising began.

The killings have changed the map of Nablus. Kas Alin Street, where troops opened fire last month, setting off "Black Friday," is now called Freedom Street. Another road was renamed Street of the Big Stones. There is also a Street of the Martyrs and the Square of the Five, named for five young residents killed in violence over the past year.

"No one is afraid of live ammunition," said Nasser, an engineering graduate. "We don't care about it. Here those who die are martyrs. If a day goes by without live ammunition, we ask what happened."

Most days the question need not be asked. An official at Irbid Hospital in Nablus estimated that it had treated 3,000 injured victims in the past year. About 1,100 of them were admitted, most with gunshot wounds, the official said.

"In the beginning the ages of the wounded varied between 20 and 35," the official said. "Then the median fell to 16. Now I would not be surprised if it was 13."

On Sunday, the body of a victim, Mohammed Aboushi, 18, from nearby Faras, arrived at about 8 A.M. By noon, ambulances had

ferried at least a half dozen wounded from Askar refugee camp. One young man, shot in the groin, was being operated on, doctors said.

Rana Masri was at her uncle's apartment drinking tea a week ago when someone yelled up that soldiers were taking away her cousin. She ran downstairs with relatives to try to free him. The army said she was shot and killed during a clash with stone-throwing Palestinians that followed.

On Sunday, photos of her body were displayed just below a picture of Yasser Arafat on the walls of the room where dozens of men from the large and influential Masri clan gathered to pay their respects.

Asked if her death was worthwhile, her father Ribhail Masri, a municipal worker, nodded. "Everything is for the intifada," he said, using the Arabic word for the uprising. "My daughter was with the intifada for sure."

Others say even a martyr's death is not so simple. "Everybody hopes to become a martyr — that's our highest degree of death," said Said Hawwash, whose nephew Nasser died from wounds suffered on Black Friday. "But to lose a child, it hurts your heart. Somebody is there and then all of a sudden he's not. You feel it."

Abductors Set Ransom For Ex-Belgian Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A previously unknown terrorist group demanded 30 million Belgian francs Tuesday for the release of Paul Vanden Boeynants, the former Belgian prime minister it claims to have kidnapped.

In a one-page typewritten letter, the "Revolutionary Socialist Brigade" demanded that two-thirds of the ransom come from Mr. Vanden Boeynants' political and business partners and be given to charity organizations, according to a deputy Brussels prosecutor. The rest of the ransom would be for the group's "participation in the effort to mobilize the people."

In all, the ransom is the equivalent of about \$773,000.

Delivered to the newspapers Le Soir and Het Laatste Nieuws, the letter said that Mr. Vanden Boeynants "has stolen large public funds for his own profit" and called for a "people's tribunal" to try him. It did not contain a death threat.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants, 69, a businessman and Christian Democrat politician who disappeared Saturday, is under investigation for taking bribes when he was defense minister for seven years in the 1970s. A special legislative commission was to open hearings Tues-

day to consider initiating legal action against him.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has said Mr. Vanden Boeynants "had received threats lately" and had asked to meet the interior minister Monday.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants was prime minister between 1966 and 1968 and from late 1978 until early 1979. He received a three-year suspended sentence for tax fraud and forgery as head of a meat packing business in 1986; that conviction forced him to drop a bid to become mayor of Brussels in October.

The emergence of the "brigade" is the first sign of renewed urban guerrilla activity in Belgium since 1985, when police broke the so-called Fighting Communist Cells, a leftist group with links to West Germany's Red Army Faction and Direct Action of France.

Four of the group's members arrested in December 1985 were sentenced to life imprisonment last October after being convicted of murders during 25 bombings of NATO and Belgian targets.

Political kidnappings are virtually unheard of in Belgium, although two men were convicted of attempting to abduct Leo Tindemans, the present foreign minister, in 1980. (AP, Reuters)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Suggestions Offered For Sane Weddings

A reader of Judith Martin's Miss Manners etiquette column in The Washington Post writes: "As a divorce attorney, it seems to me that often it is the couples who were most lavishly and ostentatiously married who are most likely to get divorced. I would like to suggest a new set of wedding traditions, the loud protests of the bridal industry notwithstanding." Excerpts: "The couple will pay for their own wedding. If they cannot afford even this, they certainly cannot afford a home, children and the other usual accoutrements of marriage.

"No one will wear anything that they can't wear again. This means no rented 'penguin suits' for the men; no outrageously expensive, purple bridesmaids' dresses.

"The ceremony itself will be short and simple. Weddings are not an appropriate place to proselytize for one's religion, lecture the bride couple or assembled guests or provide family members with a captive audience for their musical talents.

"Soft drinks will be served, and what would otherwise have been spent on the liquor bill will be used for a down payment on the house.

"Finally, close it down no later than 10 P.M. The old folks will appreciate it, the young folks who want to carouse will go elsewhere to do so and the bride couple can start their honeymoon sober and unimpaired by wedding exhaustion."

Short Takes

Florida has opened a 68-mile (110-kilometer) consumer rail line paralleling I-95, the interstate highway, between Miami and Palm Beach. Will anybody ride the train? "People keep coming up to me and saying the same thing," said Ed Kennedy, a line official. "They say: 'Get the train. It's great. I hope everybody uses them. It means I'll have more room for my car on I-95.'" Fortunately for the rail-

road, it was opened in the first place as alternative transportation while I-95 is torn up over the next five years to broaden it from six to up to 15 lanes.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has indefinitely suspended plans to send a journalist into space, as projected before the space shuttle Challenger, blew up three years ago. "The Challenger accident marked a major change in the U.S. outlook and policies with respect to the flight of other than NASA astronauts," the agency said. It said that generally only astronauts and payload specialists, like scientists required on board to perform experiments, would go into space. And when others can go, "first priority will be given to a teacher in space" in fulfillment of space education plans, NASA said.

Notes About People

In his eight years as president, Ronald Reagan has never visited his birthplace, the farming town of Tampico, Illinois, population 950, although he has found time to visit Dixon, just 35 miles away, where he grew up, and his nearby alma mater, Eureka College. Nor has the title "birthplace of a president" ever translated into tourism and fame for Tampico. Mr. Reagan launched his unsuccessful 1976 campaign in Tampico and promised to return after he won the office. He has yet to do so.

"The tourists never came because we didn't have Billy Carter sitting here drinking beer," said Stan Headings, 48, owner of a diner, referring to the late brother of former President Jimmy Carter.

Allan E. Gottlieb, leaving Washington after seven years as the Canadian ambassador, will become the visiting professor of Canadian studies for the spring term at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs. A proposition of U.S. politics, he says, is that "it's never over till it's over" — a term coined by Yogi Berra, the baseball player, and in the U.S. system of government it's never over.

Arthur Higbee

Bangui-Israel Ties Renewed

The Associated Press
BANGUI, Central African Republic — The Central African Republic and Israel have restored diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry announced here. Bangui cut ties in 1973 over the Yom Kippur War.


SAITRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
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LANVIN

LANVIN is pleased to announce that, at the invitation of the family of Jeanne Lanvin, and subject to being granted the necessary regulatory approvals, MIDLAND BANK S.A. is to acquire a 34% participation in the capital of the LANVIN Group.

This participation and the financial undertakings associated with it will help to assure the long-term stability of the Group, strengthening further its financial base and increasing the resources available for its continued development in France and throughout the world.

The introduction of a financial partner, as well as being an integral part of the reorganization program already being implemented, will constitute a significant added dimension for LANVIN in the global market for luxury products.

OPINION

Moscow's Rights Meeting:
It's a Risk Worth Taking

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It is now official: The representatives of 35 nations, including the United States, have agreed to gather in Moscow in 1991 to talk about the struggle for human rights around the world.

I know some people in the Soviet Union who have devoted their lives to fighting for a taste of liberty and who think it is a dreadful idea. They say it is an important political victory for Mikhail Gorbachev, which is true, and that he has not done enough yet to merit the honor of a human rights meeting in his capital, which is also true. And they warn that, in the end, this easy triumph for him could slow real progress toward Soviet human rights — which could turn out to be true, too.

But other former Soviet political prisoners and American human rights workers who are aware of the dangers think it is a political risk worth taking. It seems to me that they are right, as long as the United States is ready to walk out if it cannot get the essential conditions for a meeting that would not be a mockery.

Much will depend on how the West uses the next two years, which really means how the Bush administration uses them. Most of the United States' allies are so caught up in dreams of insidious business contracts with the Soviet Union that they are unlikely to be able to tear their minds away for human rights and other piffing issues. It will be up to the Bush-Baker State Department to present the Moscow meeting not as a political lollipop rewarded to the Kremlin for good behavior but as a fresh opportunity for Mr. Gorbachev and for Americans.

The time before the meeting is an opportunity for Mr. Gorbachev to change the repressive laws and the system of police power that are still the fundamental reality in the Soviet Union.

Needed: Capitalists

FOR SOME 80 years before 1914, led by two generations of first-class industrialists, entrepreneurs, bankers, civil servants and merchants, the Russian economy was a spectacular success. But Soviet rule drove the business leaders of the prerevolutionary economy into exile, and the experience of the Soviet system has trained an army of managerial bureaucrats for whom innovation and initiative are risks to be avoided at all costs.

It will be impossible to break down the ossified structure of the Soviet economy, and to release the energy and imagination of the Soviet people in the work place, until a considerable share of the economy is run by foreign companies, which would provide competition, an alternative model and apprenticeship for Soviet workmen, foremen and middle-level managers.

— Eugene Rostow, former U.S. arms control director, speaking at Boston University.

— if he wants to. Until that happens, freedom of the press, or assembly, or speech, or the release of political prisoners are not rights but gifts to be distributed by the rulers as they desire. Every Soviet citizen knows that the gifts can be withheld, or taken back.

For Americans, these years are an opportunity to keep attention on all those prisoners still incarcerated for "treason" for trying to leave the country, or "parasitism" for turning down jobs, or who still rot in psychiatric hospitals that are really political prisons.

We should bring up an issue nobody talks much about — compensation and real rehabilitation for political prisoners. Mr. Gorbachev has freed many political prisoners, but they have received no apologies to save their souls, no help finding jobs or homes to knit together their broken lives. They are released into limbo, particularly painful and dangerous in a regulated society.

The United States should pursue all these things now, without waiting for the Moscow session. As a guarantee against a tame meeting, the United States should demand that the Soviet Union agree to give entry to all people who want to go to Moscow, including former Soviet prisoners now abroad. And it should insist that the ridiculous practice of holding international human rights meetings behind closed doors, to which it has agreed in the past, be ended.

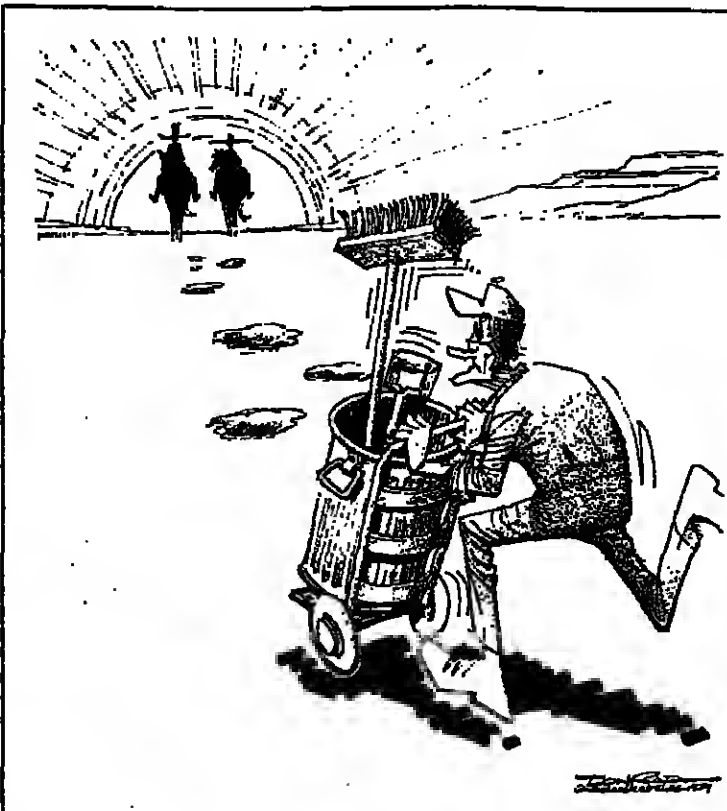
And it will be up to Moscow to demand that Eastern European countries like Czechoslovakia allow their dissidents the right to go to Moscow when the time comes. If Moscow fails to meet conditions for full access to the city during the conference, the United States should not attend. But if the conditions are met, let's go. There would be no better place to hold a meeting on human rights than the very capital where they are so much at issue.

Nobody is expecting Mr. Gorbachev to eliminate every human rights problem by 1991. Some nations that are regarded as allies or friends by the United States are hardly paradises of freedom. But the Soviet Union of Mr. Gorbachev seeks acceptance and acclaim as a nation on the road to real freedom. It is no favor to the Soviet people — and none to the democratic goal Mr. Gorbachev cherishes — to accept only the promise for the accomplishment.

Men who see themselves as diplomatic and political toughies like to talk about playing "hardball." Usually that involves hurting someone else. But there is a kind of hardball that hurts nobody: talking straight and true about freedom, not throwing soft pitches when they suit a diplomatic or political purpose.

We have a chance to do that now. And when we all arrive in Moscow, let's have speaker's ladders and soap boxes in our luggage, and go straight from the airport to Red Square to set them up.

The New York Times



Bukharin: A Kiev View

It is a very bad tradition in the Soviet Union to rush from one extreme to the other. So Nikolai Bukharin ("Nikolai Bukharin's Widow: I Believed," Dec. 9) is rehabilitated and turned into the "father of the people," "protector of peasants" and so forth — whereas Stalin's propaganda made him out to be an "enemy of the people," a Judas and a fascist. But this is only publicity.

David Remnick writes that Bukharin is becoming "an icon of Soviet possibility, the 'alternative to Stalinism.'" But Mikhail Gorbachev is truthful and exact in his appraisals, and as Mr. Remnick remarked, "As for Bukharin, Gorbachev dealt with him [last year] tentatively, and at times, critically." This appears to be a contradiction.

Bukharin was responsible for the origins and strengthening of Stalinism, which replaced genuine socialism — he and all of those around Stalin in the 1930s, especially the so-called "leaders" such as Lazar Kaganovich and Kliment Voroshilov. This is the reality.

SERGE P. MINAKOV,
Kiev.

The Proof Will Be Too Late

Regarding "Greenhouse Effect: Hot Air in Lieu of Evidence" (Opinion, Dec. 29) by Andrew R. Solow:

Mr. Solow is correct, nothing has been published yet in the scientific literature that documents evidence of a greenhouse effect. However, I know of no fellow scientist studying climatic change who

does not believe that this effect has started and that it will cause significant climatic warming, perhaps in our lifetime. It will take a long time — decades, maybe lifetimes — to acquire adequate data to demonstrate that a greenhouse effect is under way. By then it will be too late.

FLOYD W. MCCOY,
Milan.

The Catastrophe in Greece

Regarding The Washington Post editorial "There Must Be Sanctions" (Dec. 29):

Further American backing of the Greek government should cease forthwith, irrespective of what lies ahead for the U.S. bases. There does not seem to be an end to what our prime minister will do. His governing has been catastrophic, the economy is on the rocks, long-established values and ethics have vanished, terrorists are given the red carpet treatment. The end of this disgraceful period is in sight.

NOTI PAN,
Geneva.

The Filipinos' Poor Image

Regarding "Asian Topics" (Nov. 17):

As a Filipino, the Oxford University Press's rumored definition of Filipinos as "domestic help" was insulting. On the other hand, this ridiculous rumor emphasized the massive emigration of Filipinos to all major cities of the developed world. Deprived of the opportunity of working in their own country, (the majority are of college level degree holders, many are professionals), these Filipinos are forced

Let's Eliminate Cancer by 2000

By Armand Hammer

LOS ANGELES — The impressive gains made in America in the last few years in the battle against cancer are at risk. Simply put, there is not enough money to do the research work necessary to find the elusive cure.

Today only 25 percent of the research projects approved by the National Cancer Institute are being funded, compared to 60 percent in the mid-1970's.

Not only are we missing out on potentially important new cancer research because of inadequate funding, we are losing some great medical minds as they become frustrated and turn their energies elsewhere.

Scientists are on the brink of a major breakthrough, especially in adoptive immunotherapy — the regime that fights cancer by strengthening the body's immune system. Many scientists believe that a clue to the mystery of AIDS also may lie in this area of research, since AIDS, like cancer, is a result of the failure of the immune system.

On Jan. 4, as chairman of the President's Cancer Panel, I presided over the first meeting of a committee to recommend ways to expedite effective new treatments and drugs for cancer and AIDS patients. This committee of leading

scientists was appointed at the specific request of President-elect George Bush.

While this work is vitally important to assure patients access to new treatments,

MEANWHILE

we must at the same time expand the number of scientists at work in the laboratory and in clinical research to build on the progress we have made.

That is why I formed Stop Cancer, a nationwide crusade to speed the search for a cure the way the March of Dimes accelerated the cure for polio.

The goal of this crusade is ambitious, seeking to raise \$1 billion in the next four years — half from private donations and half in matching funds from Congress. With the extra effort these funds would finance, I believe we would succeed in eliminating cancer by the year 2000.

As a boy in New York City, I remember my father, who was a doctor, talking about the helplessness he felt in treating polio patients. He believed that there was no hope of finding a cure for that

terrible disease, which was so crippling to children. Yet Jonas Salk found the way, and today polio has been virtually eliminated around the world.

In my lifetime I have seen the same happen with smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, all of which were thought to be incurable. Today we have the right tools to defeat cancer. We cannot afford to backslide.

This crusade is a one-time effort to locate new sources of funding by raising the consciousness of the general public and targeting major donors who have not given before. It has never been our intent to take funds that would normally go to other organizations. We believe it is possible to raise funds from new sources.

Efforts to find a cure for cancer may eventually succeed at their current pace. In the meantime, however, the price of delay is unacceptable. Each year this disease affects one out of three Americans and kills 500,000, almost as many as were killed in World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam combined. The longer we wait, the greater the toll will be.

The writer is chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Air Disasters Are No Joke

Perhaps Maynard Lyndon (Letters, Jan. 12) is suggesting that airline safety be reserved for those who can afford two tickets. However, as someone who knows two teen-agers who lost close relatives in the Lockerbie air disaster, I found the cartoon that day pathetic and ugly.

JAMES BROWN,
Wiltshire, England.

Side Deal With Terrorists

Regarding the report "U.S.-PLO Cooperation: The Secret Agreement" (Dec. 3): Imagine the recriminations and breast-beating if Israel had made a side deal with a terrorist organization bent on the destruction of the United States.

The U.S.-PLO arrangement was to prevent hostage-taking and other acts of terrorism against Americans by the PLO. What is the moral superiority of paying for protection up front versus ransom after the event?

JOSEPH LERNER,
Jerusalem.

Escape From the High C's

Not mentioned in Bernard Holland's excellent article on rising musical pitch, and the problem it poses for singers ("Escalation of Musical Pitch Gets a Rising Chorus of Complaints," Weekend, Jan. 6) is one way in which singers can, and often do, get around it: transposition; that is, not by lowering the pitch but by lowering the key.

A recent and amusing example was offered in a telecast in Britain of the

Met's "Il trovatore." It was introduced by the Royal Opera bass Robert Lloyd, who spoke of Pavarotti as king of the high C's. We then heard him in the final phrases of Manrico's "Di quella pira" with his interpolated but now obligatory concluding high C's. But Pavarotti was singing it in B, as many tenors have been doing for many years. Few, if any, lay audience would notice the difference.

I was glad that Mr. Holland mentioned "The Barber of Seville." As he says, the pitch in Rome, where the opera was written in 1816, was lower than elsewhere. It was, indeed, much lower, somewhere between A-355 and A-405, or a whole tone below our A-440 (or higher). Rossini chose his keys (tonalities) accordingly, with the result that, when the opera went north of the Alps, singers found their arias too high. What did they do? They transposed, which is why, for example Don Basilio's hilarious "La calunnia," written in D, is, with rare exceptions, sung in C, a whole tone down. It is more effective there.

HENRY PLEASANTS,
London.

Perhaps Father Could Help

Regarding the report "As Biological Clock Ticks, Future Mothers Time Careers" (Nov. 28):

Perhaps the biggest problem for women balancing career and family responsibilities is exemplified by the fact that neither the word "husband" nor "father" appeared once in the article.

JANET G. HERING,
Dübendorf, Switzerland.

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A great way to fly
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

History and Lies in O'Neill's Ireland

International Herald Tribune
 877-333-1111

Chautemps structured the compositions for his first album as leader, released last month (Carlynn



Chaunteaus is composing the music for a theater production titled "François, encore un effort pour être Republicains" (Frenchmen, Try Harder To Be Republican) adapted from the Marquis de Sade's play "La Philosophie dans le boudoir, ou les instituteurs immoraux." The dialogue begins, says Chaunteaus, "with a rational discourse in support of republicanism and gradually—with humor and intelligence—takes the republican philosophy to rational conclusions in support of lying, treason and sodomy." Subsidized by the Ministry of Culture, the play will be performed in Atlanta, Georgia, in May. Chaunteaus will be on stage behind the actor playing Sade, "his double with a saxophone. I would like to pervert the jazz discourse like Sade perverted the political discourse. Actually, I'll be playing a Sadoophone, which is a saxophone with an "X" rating."

Jean-Louis Chaunteaus, in duo with Martial Solal: Petit Journal Montparnasse, Paris 14. Mar. 18-19.

It is arguable that the period of history treated by the play, the time of the "flight of the earls," was what conditioned modern Ireland and it is therefore important to examine the truth as against the myth of O'Neill, who married into an English settler family in Ireland and was always half-inclined to sell himself to Elizabeth rather than the local authorities.

But against a complex background of party and church politics, the play stands as an investigation into truth: As Shaw's G



On one level the play is an exploration of the old joke about a psychiatrist being the last person you would go to if you were in any kind of psychiatric trouble; on another it's a kind of thriller about how the son really died; and on a third it's a closeted, hothouse examination of power games played on each other by three sharply contrasted women who make up the entire cast.

The world beyond the consulting couch becomes oddly irrelevant, full of too many people who seem to be going about their daily lives and deaths in no kind of analysis at all, and in the end Wright's play is perhaps only about the utterly segregated community of prewar Hampstead psychiatrists and their Byzantine feuding over therapy methods. If there could ever be such a thing as an anti-Freudian reply to Sartre's "Huis Clos," this is probably it: Hell is not other people so much as other people's psychiatrists.

January 17, 1889

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on asset price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (l) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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New York Times Service

THE MOVIES ARE TWENTY-FIVE

ers, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, and a 21-year-old

- (d) Citicorp Growth Euro
- (d) Citicorp Profit Sharing
- (d) Citicorp Selector
- (d) Citicorp Guardian E

920.87	(W)	GAM High Inc Unit Trust Acc
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923.87	(W)	GAM HONG KONG Inc. ---

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5	104.74	BOND FUNDS	
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99.74	(w)	Health 2000 Ltd
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ACROSS

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common ailment

10 Kert bi comics

16 Stairway unit

18 Dice throws

25 Catch fly balls

16 Relinquish

17 Covers with
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18 Anatomical
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19 Inter ———
(among other
things)

20 Eagerly
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21 Lamprey

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24 Tibetan ogre

25 Adults

27 Notable time

28 Malt kiln

30 Elevator cage

33 Machinist's need

36 Receptacle for
tools

37 Unclose,
poetically

38 Introduction

39 Intellect

40 Fencing term

42 River to the
Rhine

43 Storage box

44 Pair used for
bending wire

45 Triangle side

46 "The — of
Hiawatha"

47 Article for a
Barliner

48 Most of the
atmosphere

51 Peggy of early
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57 Pot topper

58 Knievel

59 Small S.A.
monkey

60 Twofold

62 Actress Ekberg

63 Architectural
pier

64 Peak in Thessaly

65 Stupely with
alcohol

66 Actress Donna

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each other. They're ignorant, cracy and unemployment. That's the focus we as a collective people are intent on, that we are going to focus on now."

A\$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; £ - British Pounds; F - French Francs; L - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; R - Swiss Francs; S - Spanish Pesetas; ¥ - Japanese Yen; DM - German Marks; P - Portuguese Escudos; Sfr - Swiss Francs; S - Swedish Kronor; T - Turkish Lira; D - Danish Kroner; Nkr - Norwegian Kroner; Fmk - Hungarian Forint; Ft - Finnish Markka; Grd - Greek Drachma; Hk\$ - Hong Kong Dollars; I\$ - Israeli Sheqel; L\$ - Lithuanian Litas; Lit - Lithuanian Litas; M\$ - Mexican Pesos; N\$ - New Zealand Dollars; P\$ - Paraguayan Guaraní; R\$ - Brazilian Real; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; T\$ - Thai Baht; U\$ - United States Dollars; V\$ - Vietnamese Dong; W\$ - West German Mark; Z\$ - Zimbabwean Dollar.

and is listed in this space daily

ly. Telex Matthew GREENE

F - French Franks; FL - Dutch Florin; LIL - Italian Lira; C - Not Communicated; o - Now; S - suspended; g - guaranteed supplier; x - not registered with regulator
at 613595F for further information

\$	10.05
\$	104.42
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\$	10.24
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\$	1320.00
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\$	57.33
\$	1720.5
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\$	16.5
\$	8229.5
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\$	12.5
\$	23.6
\$	10.5
\$	78.05

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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D	E	A	R		S	E	L	L	A	N

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
AT&T	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
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Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	142,939,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,939,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,939,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,939,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,939,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,939,000				

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

AMEX Diary					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
AMEX	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NASDAQ	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
AT&T	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Govt	+0.50				
Corp	+0.50				
High	+0.50				
Low	+0.50				

NYSE Diary					
Class	Chg.				
Govt	+0.50				
Corp	+0.50				
High	+0.50				
Low	+0.50				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.		
IBM	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
AT&T	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
S&P	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

NASDAQ Diary					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NASDAQ	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
AMEX	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	

Buyers Scarce for N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK — Prices retreated on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, pressured by lack of buying interest ahead of Wednesday's scheduled release of U.S. trade deficit data for November.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which eased 1.43 points Monday, fell 10.00 to close at 2,214.64. Weighing heavily on the blue-chip index was Goodyear Tire & Rubber, which plunged 2 1/2 to 51 after the company forecast a significant drop in its fourth-quarter earnings due to poor market conditions in its North American tire operations.

Broader market measures also declined. The New York Stock Exchange index eased 0.30 to 159.48. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.59 to close at 283.55. The price of an average share lost 7 cents.

Declines led advances by about a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 143.93 million shares, up from 117.38 million traded Monday.

Analysts said the market's weakness Tuesday reflected investor concern over the potentially negative impact of a key government report on the November merchandise trade deficit due Wednesday.

The consensus on Wall Street is that the November report will show a trade deficit of around \$11 billion, compared with \$10.35 billion in October, said Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. Bloch said a trade gap figure significantly higher than the expected \$11 billion would fuel concern that the Federal Reserve may raise interest rates further to slow the economy's growth rate.

Texas Eastern was the most active issue, up 1 1/2 to 46 1/2 after soaring 14 1/2 Monday. A federal judge on Monday limited legal action that Texas Eastern could take in an effort to derail a \$42-a-share takeover bid by Coastal Corp. The judge also warned the company not to enact its poison-pill defenses without first consulting him. Coastal eased 1/4 to 34.

RJR Nabisco was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 95 1/4.

NWA was third, up 2 1/2 to 59. Traders cited rumors that UAL may take steps to acquire NWA as a defensive measure against investor Sanjiv Mehta, who has acquired 5 percent of UAL. Analysts, however, said such a merger was unlikely since it would cause antitrust problems. UAL rose 1/4 to 113 1/4 on news of the Steinberg acquisition.

AT&T rose 1/4 to 29 1/4. IBM, which is expected to report fourth-quarter earnings Wednesday, fell 1/4 to 123 1/4.

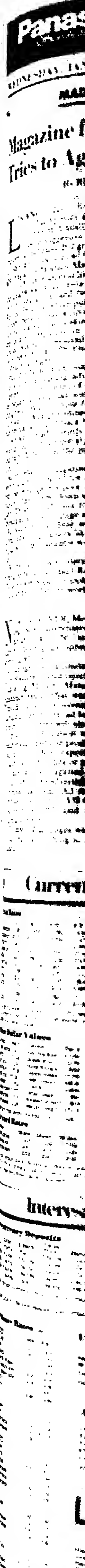
Among other blue chips, American Express fell 1/4 to 87 1/4, General Motors fell 1/4 to 87 1/4, USX rose 1/4 to 32 1/4. Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 26 1/4. Merck fell 1/4 to 60 1/4 and General Electric rose 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Archer-Daniels-Midland rose 1/4 to 21 1/4 after reporting that its fiscal second quarter net income rose to 56 cents from 54 cents a share a year earlier.

Prices closed lower in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The Amex market value index fell 0.24 to close at 316.57. The price of an average share lost 1 cent.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	142.50	142.00	142.00	-0.50	
AT&T	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amex	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amgen	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	
Amstar	102.50	102.00	102.00	-0.50	



MADISON AVENUE

Magazine for the Elderly
Tries to Age Gracefully

By BRUCE HOROVITZ

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Every so often, the news columns carry a titillating story about a publication rejecting an advertisement. Usually, that ad features a man or woman in some suggestive state of undress. The folks who make the dental adhesive Poligrip never expected such a problem. But in 1985, an innocuous ad for Poligrip was scheduled to appear in the magazine Modern Maturity. It never did.

It might have seemed like a perfect match. After all, readers of the Lakewood, California-based Modern Maturity are generally over 50 years old, and belong to the American Association of Retired Persons, which publishes the magazine and mails it to all its members. It has a circulation of 19.4 million, making it the largest magazine in the United States — received by more people than TV Guide or Reader's Digest.

But shortly after the magazine started accepting advertisements in 1980, many of the ads began to look like something more akin to those found in medical journals, executives there admit. A large number of the ads at the time were for things like bedsores belts and back braces.

"We were inadvertently telling our readers that they either needed medicine or funeral plots," said Teresa Drury, advertising standards director at the publication. "We were our own worst enemy."

So, in 1984, the magazine adopted a rigid ad policy, and ads were routinely rejected for a slew of products that the management believed gave a poor image of aging. Since then, Modern Maturity has turned down nearly 40 percent its potential advertisers. These include ads for prostate treatments, wheelchairs, sleeping aids — even page magnifiers.

But when all of these were suddenly dropped, in favor of upbeat ads for products like automobiles and coffee, even the magazine's top managers wondered if the decision was a good one.

"We had our own internal debate about whether we were putting on blinders," said Robert E. Wood, publishing director. "The ads soon began to look like everyone over 50 runs the 440 yard dash every day, or works out in a health club."

NOW, HOWEVER, Modern Maturity appears to be relenting. "Some advertisers helped me make a complete turnaround in attitude," said Mr. Wood. "If a company can be leader by showing an upbeat way to deal with aging in its advertising, why not?"

So, once again, on a limited basis, the magazine is accepting ads for products it once rejected.

Last spring, Modern Maturity ran an ad for Depend, adult incontinence pants. That was shortly followed by an ad from Johnson & Johnson for Serenity, a similar product. Late last year, the magazine ran its first ad for a denture product, Poligrip. And in its next issue, there will also be an ad for Polident.

Even so, the publication will only accept one laxative, one denture product and one product such as Depend per issue, said Ms. Drury. "I still don't expect we'll ever again run ads for things like hemorrhoid remedies or prostate treatments."

Executives at the magazine strongly deny that the change in policy is related to an advertising slump that hit it hard, like most publications, last year. Ad revenues at Modern Maturity fell more than 10 percent to \$38.4 million in 1988, compared with \$42.8 million in 1987, said Peter Hanson, the publication's advertising director.

The number of ad pages was down, too. "But," Mr. Hanson insisted, "that has nothing to do with changing our advertising standards."

Ads for products
for the elderly, like
dentures, are back,
but on a limited basis.

LVMH
Inquiry
LaunchedAction Spurs Talk
Of a Full Bid

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French stock market's watchdog agency said Tuesday that it was looking into Bernard Arnault's recent purchases of LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton stock, sparking speculation that he would be forced to launch a full bid for the luxury goods conglomerate.

However, the Commission des Opérations de Bourse said that so far its probe had not turned up any evidence that would compel Mr. Arnault to make a full bid for the company, of which he became chairman last Friday after a boardroom feud.

The investigation was seen by analysts as an attempt to boost investor confidence in the stock market's policing body following a major insider trading scandal involving Pechiney SA's acquisition of Tange Industries Inc. in December.

Reports of the probe lifted LVMH stock 3.7 percent to 3,815 French francs (\$604) from 3,800 francs on Monday, in moderate trading of 48,000 shares.

A commission spokeswoman said the inquiry was started last week and centered on whether Mr. Arnault had acquired effective control of LVMH following his purchase of blocks of LVMH stock during the first week of January.

French securities regulations, designed to protect small shareholders, require investors who acquire control of a company by buying blocks of stock to offer to buy the remaining shares from individuals at the same price.

Mr. Arnault declared last week that along with his ally, Guinness PLC of Britain, he had acquired 43.5 percent of LVMH shares, but because of double voting rights held by the Vuitton and Moët Hennessy families, he said his actual voting rights amounted to only 30 percent.

The commission spokeswoman said an investor needs to attain at least 40 percent voting rights in a

See LVMH, Page 11



A Cathay 747 at Kai Tak Airport in Hong Kong. The carrier is sharply increasing its fleet.

Cathay Pacific Gears Up for 1997
As Chinese Rule Nears, Carrier Bets on a Bigger Role

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Decades ago this crossroads in the Orient made a fortune for a handful of shipowners. Now Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. is betting billions of dollars in new planes that the territory will do the same for an airline.

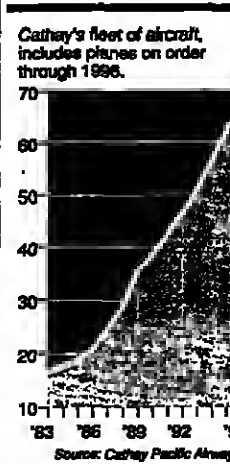
Carriers like Japan Air Lines and United Airlines have benefited enormously in the last few years from the economic growth and surge in travel in the Pacific region. Cathay Pacific itself enjoyed a 72 percent increase in profit in 1987, and with a strategic hub in Hong Kong its potential for growth would seem to be enormous.

But Cathay also faces a challenge that no other airline in the world does: The specter of 1997, when Hong Kong reverts to China's jurisdiction. The situation poses risks and opportunities for all of Hong Kong, but it is sharply dramatized for the airline because Cathay cannot easily relocate.

"Our traffic rights are like our blood," said Peter D. A. Sutch, managing director of Cathay Pacific. "They depend on us being in Hong Kong."

Cathay Pacific
Airways Expands

Cathay's fleet of aircraft includes planes on order through 1996.



The uncertain future notwithstanding, business is booming at the moment, with passengers suffering from the inconvenience that comes with strained capacity. Airports are crowded, ticket holders are bumped off their flights and business executives are frequently forced to delay travel plans for want of seats.

The result is grumbling passengers and the risk of damage to the carrier's reputation. Passenger-load factors, which measure the percentage of paying passengers in seats, have been as high as 80 percent this year for Cathay and a handful of other regional airlines. In the United States, a load factor of 60 percent is highly regarded.

"There's a black market for tickets," said Helmut Solmen, managing director of Hong Kong Dragon Airlines Ltd., which began flying from a Hong Kong hub in 1985. "And there is an equipment shortage."

The increase in traffic also means more competition for Cathay, and not just from Dragon Airlines. "The competition will increase because in Asia there are a lot of regional airlines, for example in Taiwan and China, that want to go international," said Robert C.P. Yang, acting general manager in the Hong Kong office of Singapore Airlines.

Singapore Airlines plans to buy 14 Boeing 747-400s and three Airbus Industrie A310-300s between now and 1992. In the next four years, United Airlines

See CATHAY, Page 11

Soviet Union
To Attend
OPEC Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Tuesday it would send observers to forthcoming talks between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and several oil producers from outside the group that is to address cooperation on curbing output to buoy prices.

The Soviet Union, the largest oil producer and a substantial exporter, has not participated in past talks arranged by the 13 OPEC nations in their effort to achieve a more broad-based management of the world oil market.

The announcement that Moscow would send observers to the Jan. 26 talks in London was made during a visit by Oil Minister Said bin Ahmed Al-Shanfari of Oman, who met Soviet officials. Oman is not in OPEC but has close links with Saudi Arabia and other members.

"The Soviet side said the U.S.S.R. intended to send its representatives to the London meeting as an observer," the Tass news agency said.

Eight nonmembers of OPEC countries have already agreed to send experts to meet six OPEC officials in London. Those talks are intended to prepare for a ministerial meeting between the two sides.

The United States and Britain, major oil producers, have stayed clear of cooperation arrangements with OPEC.

Officials from Angola, China, Colombia, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, North Yemen and Oman are to confer in London with others from the OPEC members Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

Venezuela's President-elect, Carlos Andres Perez, said in Abu Dhabi he would support a request by the United Arab Emirates for a higher OPEC quota at the June meeting. The Emirates has asked OPEC to grant it a minimum output of 1.5 million barrels per day, against its 998,000-barrel quota.

A previous bid by OPEC for wider cooperation foundered last April. Six nonmembers offered to cut exports by 5 percent if OPEC could match their action. The cartel, beset by internal squabbles, could not do so at that time.

But it has now narrowed its differences and set new output curbs from Jan. 1. Spot crude prices are up about 40 percent from lows to which a worldwide glut drove them last October.

In London, the price of North Sea Brent crude rose to \$17.70 per barrel for prompt delivery from \$17.50 on Monday, while in New York, the February contract for West Texas Intermediate crude rose seven cents, to \$18.95 per barrel, the highest since Nov. 9.

(Reuters, APF)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Jan. 17
American dollar	2.085
British pound	1.544
French franc	6.559
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	1,366
Japanese yen	163.6
Netherlands guilder	2.366
New Zealand dollar	1.274
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.6
Swiss franc	1.483
Taiwan dollar	23.6
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.6

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates in U.S. dollars; other rates in local currencies. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency.

Other Dollar Values	Jan. 17
Australian dollar	0.74
Canadian dollar	0.74
Chinese yuan	8.27
Hong Kong dollar	7.80
Indian rupee	15.09
Israeli sheqel	1.80
Japanese yen	163.6
South African rand	2.00
South Korean won	200.48
Thai baht	20.48
Turkish lira	1.366
U.S. dollar	1.00
Venezuelan bolivar	200.48

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates in U.S. dollars; other rates in local currencies. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency.

Forward Rates	Jan. 17
30-day	1.544
90-day	1.544
180-day	1.544
360-day	1.544

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates in U.S. dollars; other rates in local currencies. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency.

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	Jan. 17
1-month	5.00%
3-month	5.00%
6-month	5.00%
1-year	5.00%

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates in U.S. dollars; other rates in local currencies. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency.

Key Money Rates Jan. 17	Jan. 17
3-month	5.00%
6-month	5.00%
1-year	5.00%

U.S. Money Market Funds Jan. 17	Jan. 17
3-month	5.00%
6-month	5.00%
1-year	5.00%

Asian Dollar Deposits Jan. 17	Jan. 17
1-month	5.00%
3-month	5.00%
6-month	5.00%
1-year	5.00%

Gold Jan. 17	Jan. 17
1-ounce	\$375.00
100-ounce	\$37,500.00
1-kilogram	\$1,133.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates in U.S. dollars; other rates in local currencies. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency.

Court Requires
House of Fraser
Buyout Review

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's High Court ordered on Tuesday a referral to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission of the controversial £515 million (\$1.08 billion) takeover in 1985 of the House of Fraser Group, which owns the famous Harrods department store.

The court overruled a Nov. 25 decision by Lord Young, the trade secretary, not to refer the successful acquisition by the Egyptian-born al-Fayed brothers for official review. Lord Young, at the time, gave no reasons for his decision.

The ruling was seen as a victory for Lord Young's action.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Lord Young's decision not to refer the al-Fayed bid had been "unreasonable."

Both the Department of Trade and Industry and the House of Fraser said late Tuesday that they would appeal the High Court's decision. A spokesman for the Department of Trade and a legal adviser to House of Fraser said that they expected their respective cases to be heard in tandem by the Court of Appeals on Wednesday.

Lord Young complained that the trade secretary had improperly exercised his discretion in deciding not to refer the takeover after his review of an extensive, confidential report on the bid that had been compiled over a 15-month period by Trade Department investigators.

Roland W. (Tiny) Rowland, Lord Young's chief executive, said he was "delighted" with the High Court's ruling and added that his efforts to wrest control of House of Fraser from the al-Fayed would continue "whatever happens."

The High Court, in its ruling by a three-judge panel, also said that Lord Young should reconsider his decision to keep confidential the Department of Trade report on the takeover, which is currently the subject of an investigation by the anti-fraud department of Scotland Yard. The Department of Trade report was not made available to the High Court panel.

Under British law, a bid can be referred by the trade secretary on grounds of foreign ownership of a potential buyer.

Lord Justice Watkins, in explaining his panel's decision, said, "Mr. Rowland and his fellow directors obviously feel that the Fayed are not their cup of tea, that they won their way into House of Fraser by stealth and are not capable of managing its affairs properly."

Rowland Webb, legal director of House of Fraser, said the High Court's decision "was very disappointing and will be appealed."

Asked about Lord Young's allegations of misrepresentation by the al-Fayed, he said, "There is no evidence to that effect at all."

Lord Young has alleged in a public campaign that the al-Fayed brothers had misrepresented their wealth and background to regulatory authorities and financial institutions throughout the bid.

That campaign, and Lord Young's claim to have uncovered new indications of alleged improprieties by the al-Fayed camp during the final stages of the Fraser battle, led to the Department of Trade launching a preliminary investigation in April 1987, which ultimately would last 15 months and cost about £1 million.

Lord Young accused the al-Fayed of inaccurately reporting the source of financing for the hotly contested battle for House of Fraser. The London-based conglomerate also claimed that Norman Tebbit, who was then the trade secretary, and his deputies did not give the al-Fayed bid the same kind of official scrutiny as its own prospective offer.

Mr. Tebbit approved the bid within 10 days, asserting it raised no competition issues.

The al-Fayed has vehemently denied all such charges of misrepresentation, which include allegations that they were financed by the Sultan of Brunei. Kleinwort Benson Ltd., the financial services house, supported the al-Fayed in evidence presented to the Office of Fair Trading, which advised Mr. Tebbit on the bid.

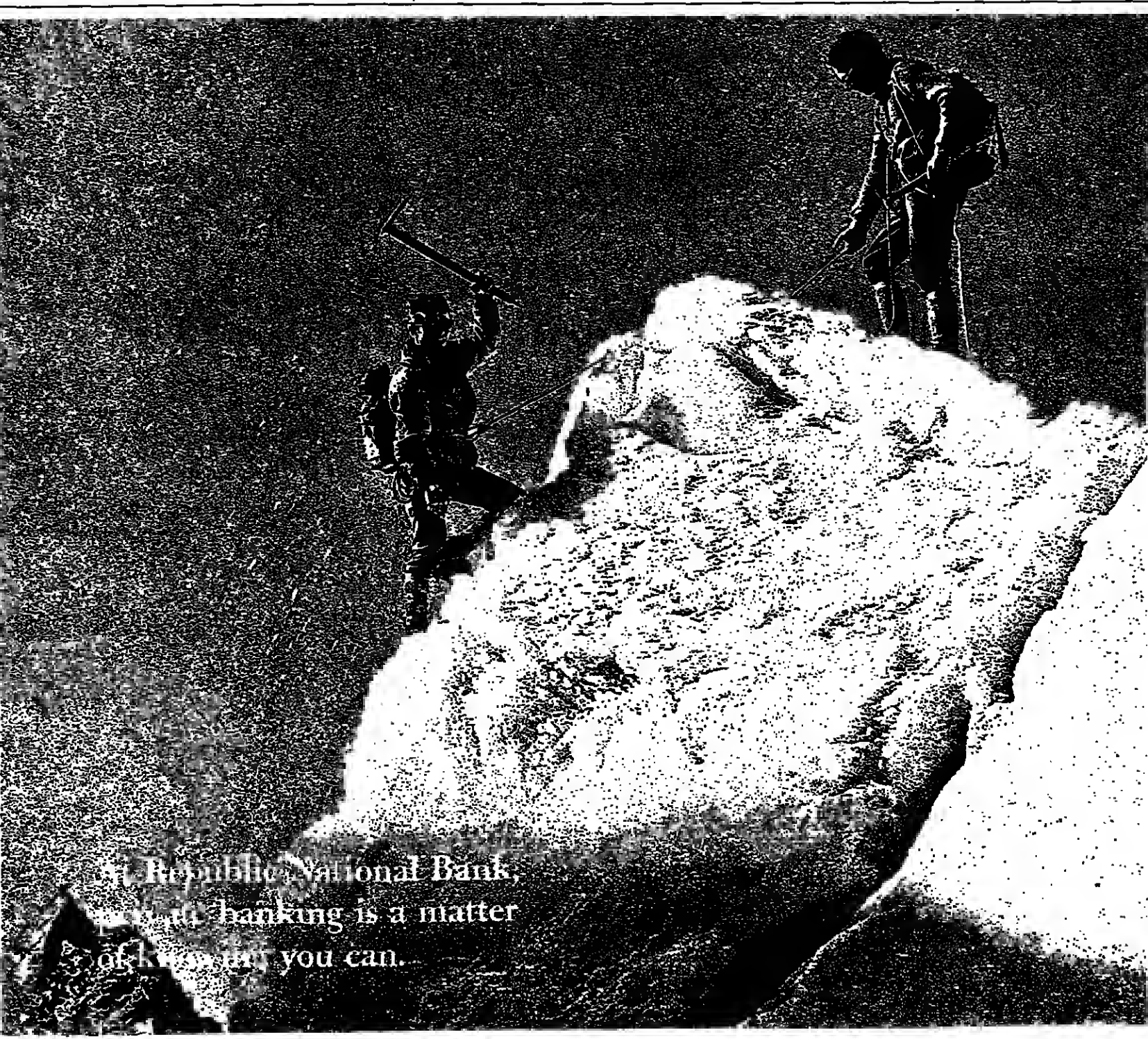
The al-Fayed's known holdings include shipping interests, real estate holdings in Europe and the United States and the Ritz Hotel in Paris.

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NEW YORK MIAMI LOS ANGELES BEVERLY HILLS CORPUS CHRISTI MONTREAL LONDON PARIS MONTE CARLO LUXEMBOURG MILAN CIRIBALTAR GUERNSEY
HONG KONG SINGAPORE TOKYO NASSAU CAYMAN ISLANDS BUENOS AIRES SANTIAGO MONTEVIDEO CARACAS MEXICO CITY PUNTA DEL ESTE RIO DE JANEIRO SAO PAULO

ROYCO
INVESTMENT
COMPANY NV
Grosfuntein

Debra Rosenberg, co
December 20, 1988

PAULINE SARASOJIAN, CLERK, ADMINISTRATION
FISCH & BAUME
Attorneys for the Creditors Committee

By: Kenneth A. Rosen
Kenneth A. Rosen

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

姓名	性別	年齡	籍貫	學歷	職業	住址	電話	備註
張三	男	25	山東	大學	教師	北京路100號	1234	
李四	女	30	河南	中學	醫生	上海路50號	5678	
王五	男	35	浙江	大學	工程師	天津路200號	9012	
趙六	女	28	湖北	中學	會計	重慶路150號	3456	
陳七	男	40	廣東	大學	律師	廣州路300號	7890	
周八	女	32	四川	中學	作家	成都路180號	2345	
吳九	男	22	湖南	大學	學生	長沙路120號	6789	
徐十	女	27	安徽	中學	秘書	南京路90號	0123	
孫十一	男	38	江西	大學	教授	九江路250號	4567	
馬十二	女	33	福建	中學	記者	廈門路110號	8901	
朱十三	男	29	山西	大學	科學家	太原路160號	2134	
劉十四	女	24	陝西	中學	藝術家	西安路130號	5467	
張十五	男	31	雲南	大學	商人	昆明路220號	9876	
李十六	女	26	貴州	中學	公務員	貴陽路140號	3210	
王十七	男	36	廣西	大學	教授	柳州路190號	6543	
趙十八	女	23	海南	中學	學生	海口路100號	0987	
陳十九	男	41	河北	大學	教授	石家莊路210號	4321	
周二十	女	34	遼寧	中學	秘書	瀋陽路170號	7654	
吳二十一	男	27	吉林	大學	工程師	長春路150號	1098	
徐二十二	女	25	黑龍江	中學	學生	齊齊哈爾路120號	5210	
孫二十三	男	39	山東	大學	教授	濟南路230號	9543	
馬二十四	女	37	河南	中學	秘書	開封路160號	3876	
朱二十五	男	28	浙江	大學	工程師	杭州路240號	7109	
劉二十六	女	26	湖北	中學	會計	武漢路180號	1432	
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趙三十	女	27	安徽	中學	秘書	南京路95號	7890	
陳三十一	男	38	江西	大學	教授	九江路260號	2134	
周三十二	女	33	福建	中學	記者	廈門路115號	5467	
吳三十三	男	29	山西	大學	科學家	太原路165號	9876	
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李四十	女	34	遼寧	中學	秘書	瀋陽路175號	5210	
王四十一	男	27	吉林	大學	工程師	長春路155號	9543	
趙四十二	女	25	黑龍江	中學	學生	齊齊哈爾路125號	3876	
陳四十三	男	39	山東	大學	教授	濟南路235號	7109	
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AMEN High-Lows

[illegible]

Souren Melikian
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY WITH
AUTHORITATIVE WRITING ON THE
WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS

Arabian
knights.

Surprisingly enough, Spain is full of fine examples of Moorish art—from palaces and mosques to beautiful fountains, gardens and bridges, all well preserved despite the lapse of hundreds of years.

It isn't so amazing to find all this as the Arabs stayed in Spain for eight centuries and have left their cultural heritage as a living reminder of the civilization which brought such great progress to Mankind.

In Spain you'll find a veritable trail which will take you in the footsteps of the Arabs. From the Alhambra in Granada to the Arab baths in Gerona and the mosque in Cordoba to the Giralda in Seville.

In each of these places you'll find a testimony to the presence of those Arabian Knights who played a very important part in Spain's history.

But why take our word for it, see for yourself.

Spain. Everything under the sun.



The scent of jasmine is in the air, and the moonlight reveals a fabulous Arabian palace.

It is your first night in Spain. You are living it as if it were a tale from *A Thousand and One Nights*.

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SPORTS

France Debates Its Basketball Pedigree

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's professional basketball league is deeply divided over its decision to limit to two the number of foreign players per team, including "foreign" players who have been naturalized French citizens for less than three years.

The case has broad international implications as the European Community moves toward a single market in 1992, when restrictions on the international movement of labor are due to be lifted.

Six of the 32 top-ranking clubs have more than two recently naturalized players and say they will attempt to overturn the decision through the courts. In the meantime, they have been relegated to the bottom of their respective divisions — each of the two has 16 teams — because they have ignored the restriction since it went into effect at the start of this season.

As a result of the decision by league officials, seven professional players in the two senior divisions and three in the second division have effectively been barred from playing with their current teams, according to a spokesman for the French Basketball Federation. All 32 foreign-born players with French teams are of American origin.

The governing body of the professional league voted 39-6 to bring

France into line with the rules of the International Basketball Federation, known as FIBA, which is based in Munich and includes members in 178 countries.

FIBA rules allow each national basketball squad to field one foreign-born player, provided he has been a naturalized citizen and registered as such with the federation for at least three years.

Rules for teams taking part in the European Cup, however, are more lax. Here, FIBA allows each team to field up to two foreign players in addition to two naturalized citizens of at least three years' standing.

The dispute presented a new challenge to the European Community, which is seeking to ease restrictions on the free movement of labor as the EC moves toward a single market in 1992.

The community's executive commission has yet to take action against the restrictions imposed by the International Basketball Federation.

In a similar case, the EC's executive commission has threatened to take the governing board of European soccer, UEFA, to the European Court over the rights of players to move freely within the community.

In 1976, the court ruled that professional soccer players must be

free to join teams in any of the 12 community countries.

But in what the Brussels-based commission says is an infringement of that ruling, most national federations continue to have limits on the number of foreigners a club can field.

The French Basketball Federation voted in February 1988 to allow teams to have no more than two naturalized players of less than three years' standing — in other words, players ineligible to join the French national squad under FIBA rules.

This was because of perceived abuses of the naturalization system, and because of a stated determination to develop the sport in France with French players.

The professional clubs were given until the 1988-1989 season to comply. The league's governing body voted to relegate the six hold-out first division clubs to the bottom of their respective divisions after the court of appeal in Paris said that it was not competent to rule in the matter.

Boualem Benjador, the president of Tours, which is one of the six clubs, said he intends to take the matter all the way to the council of state, France's highest judicial review body.

He said in an interview that what is at stake is not the future of professional basketball but the basic

human rights of the players involved.

Benjador acknowledged that there had been abuses of the naturalization system when basketball was taking off as a sport in the 1970s, with some players contracting false marriages in order to claim citizenship. Most professional clubs have naturalized players, he said.

The strict application of the three-year rule merely discriminated against clubs that have acquired such players at a later date.

Benjador said the regulation creates two types of Frenchmen — citizens with full rights and duties, and basketball players.

He said he will plead that the constitution takes precedence over the rules of FIBA. "The constitution says that all French citizens are equal before the law," he said.

Benjador said the ban on newly naturalized players will become absurd once the European single market comes into effect.

Freedom of movement within the community will mean that a basketball player naturalized in another EC country will be able to move to France and start playing for a professional team immediately, he said, while foreign players naturalized in France would be barred from playing professionally for three years.



DOWN AND OUT IN ARIZONA — Frank Bruno, the British heavyweight, stands over his sparring partner, James Frickson, during a practice session outside of Phoenix, Arizona. Bruno fights Mike Tyson, the world champion, in Las Vegas on Feb. 25.

College Athletes Must Reach — for More Than Just the Hoop

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the swirl of protest and cries of racism in college basketball, notably by Coach John Thompson of Georgetown, and the move spearheaded by the Southeastern Conference to push through the Proposition 42 eligibility rule, the essential function of the university and the responsibility of the student himself seem to have got lost.

Just because someone can shoot a basketball or kick a football doesn't mean that he is therefore qualified or obliged to attend college.

Ideally, there must be genuine interest on the part of the individual in question to seek an education, some willingness, and that interest and will are often reflected in his ability to read and write and do sums.

Colleges, of course, have a long, sordid history of the exploitation of immature youths who had no business in school, no interest, no willingness, other than to seek the dream of professional sports.

After four years in college — rather, at college — numbers of basketball and football players have left not only without a diploma, but, literally, without the ability to read simple street signs.

And they left without a pro contract in hand, too, since only a meager selection of college athletes make the pros, and those who do average career spans of only three years.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Now, at age 24 or 25, with no marketable skills, disillusioned, bitter, they wonder: What happens to the rest of my life?

To try to return some semblance of the educational mandate to that area of the institution most noted for playing hockey, athletics, NCAA schools voted in 1983 to stiffen the admissions requirements for athletes.

It was determined that a scholarship freshman couldn't play on the school team if he hadn't received a 2.0 grade point average overall or in 11 core curriculum subjects in high school, or if he failed to score 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Test.

This brought howls from many black educators that it was discriminatory, because it was blacks who would be most hurt by it.

But others, like Harry Edwards, the black sociologist, said, "I think it's excellent."

He pointed out that the academic standards sought were minimal. "I think black educators are underestimating the capabilities of black athletes as students."

Even before the results of the effects of Proposition 48 are in, Proposition 42 was passed last week. It

would go into effect in 1990 and takes Prop 48 a step further. It would prevent a Prop 48 student-athlete from receiving a scholarship at all in his freshman year. That would conceivably make it harder for minority athletes to get scholarships but easier for some colleges to compete in big-time athletics.

While the passing of Prop 48 seemed a sincere attempt to seek academic integrity in the athletic department, the passing of Prop 42 was a cynical financial play.

It began, apparently, when the University of Georgia, it was discovered, was allowing athletes to drift in remedial courses in order to stay eligible. Also, Georgia had a deplorable record for graduating black athletes.

Embarrassed, the University of Georgia tightened its athletic scholarship requirements. Now Georgia, led by its former football coach and athletic director, Vince Dooley, wanted the other schools in its Southeastern Conference to tighten their requirements, to give the Bulldogs equal opportunity to make millions of dollars from football games.

BOOKS

LOST IN TRANSLATION: A Life in a New Language

By Eva Hoffman. 278 pages. \$18.95. E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

EVA HOFFMAN is by her own account "a New York woman": a member of a postwar international new class; somebody who feels at ease in the world, and is getting on with her career relatively well, and who is as fey and brave and capable and unselfish as many of the women in the United States — one of a new breed born of both the jet age and the counterculture, and middle-class ambitions and American grit. Yet as she tells us in this provocative, intensely introspective memoir, there is far more to Hoffman than confident stylishness; she is also an immigrant, a child of Poland who only reluctantly made her way to the United States and whose adjustment to its language and culture has been difficult, painful and, in every sense of the word, she herself employs, unsettling.

Now in her early 40s, Hoffman is the daughter of Jewish parents who survived the war after various hair-raising trials, from which they emerged with "a deep skepticism about human motives, and a homesickness for the old world — a philosophy born of the war, after all — with its gamble that since everything is absurd, you might as well try to squeeze the juice out of every moment."

Thus when in 1959 her parents leaped

at an opportunity to emigrate to Canada, Eva was seized by "my first, severe attack of nostalgia, or *tesniega* — a word that adds to nostalgia the tonalities of sadness and longing." For her North American was no promised land, but an alien landscape and an incomprehensible culture, all bound together by a language that made no connections with her known world; in Canada "I have no interior language, and without it, interior images — those images through which we assimilate the external world, through which we take it in, love it, make it our own — become blurred too." The world of suburbia baffled her, with its shopping malls and giggling teen-agers; by way of defense she retreated into a cool detachment, beneath which was "a cauldron of seething love and rage at the losses."

Then she won a scholarship at Rice University in Houston, and gradually her life began to change.

It is the classic immigrant's dilemma: How does one become a true citizen of a new country without sacrificing, or compromising, the heritage of one's birth? "I don't want my parents to lose us," Hoffman writes of herself and her sister. "I don't want to betray our common life. I want to defend our dignity because it is so fragile, so beleaguered. . . . I don't want us to turn into perpetually cheerful suburbanites, with hygienic smiles and equally hygienic feelings. I want to keep even our sadness, the great sadness from which my parents have come." Gradually, though, Hoffman achieved her accommodation; without losing the memory of Krakow or

the particularity of her family, she acquired her own American history. "I have a whole American past, extended enough to produce its own repetitions and recurrences. . . . These repetitions give my American life left and balance, the weight of reality. Those who don't understand the past may be condemned to repeat it, but those who never repeat it are condemned not to understand it. The one-night stand, or the motel in which we stop on the periphery

of a town we don't know, the job at which we can't spend five months, and which doesn't fit on our curriculum vitae — such passing, isolated events can give us the brief excitement of stepping outside the fabric of ordinary meaning; but they also leave behind the gloominess of evanescence, the flat aftertaste of meaninglessness."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

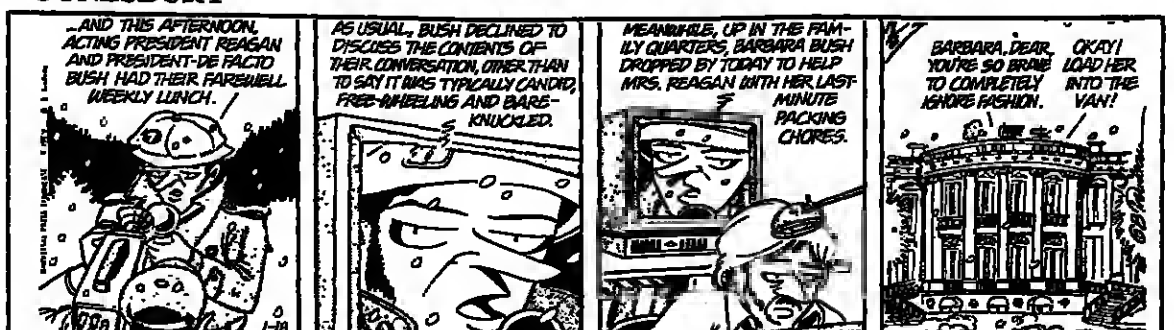
The Week	Rank	Weeks on List
1 THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Sheldon	1	9
2 THE CARDINAL OF THE RED, by Tom Clancy	2	24
3 ONE BY ONE, by Richard Bach	4	11
4 BREATHING LESSONS, by Anne Tyler	11	17
5 THE QUEEN OF THE DAMNED, by Anne Rice	17	6
6 THE POLAR EXPRESS, by Chris Van Allsburg	3	20
7 THE BOY IN THE BUSH, by Ian Deighton	6	9
8 DEAR MARY, by William G. Simon	3	29
9 ALASKA, by James A. Michener	6	13
10 ANYTIME FOR BILLY, by Larry McMurtry	8	13
11 LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	14	34
12 THE LATE OF ORPHEUS, by Robertson Davies	1	1
13 THE SEEL SEEKERS, by Rosemary Poole	47	12
14 FINAL FLIGHT, by Stephen Coonts	9	14
15 MILTA PASS, by Leon Uris	12	11

The Week	Rank	Weeks on List
1 ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fuligem	1	11
2 A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	3	39
3 GRACE, by George Burns	2	9
4 CHILD STAR, by Shirley Temple Black	4	10
5 THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	8	13
6 A BRIGHT SHINING LIE, by Neil Sheehan	12	12
7 DON'T BEND OVER IN THE GARDEN GRANNY, YOU KNOW THEM TATERS GOT EYES, by Lewis Grizzard	6	9
8 SEVEN STORIES OF CHRISTMAS LOVE, by Leo Buzagala	7	13
9 THE FIRST SALUTE, by Robert W. Tachman	14	14
10 CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA, edited by David Cohen	5	6
11 WHAT DO YOU CARE OTHER PEOPLE THINK? by Richard P. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	13	12
12 GOLDWATER, by Barry M. Goldwater with Jack Casady	13	12
13 PARTING THE WATERS, by Taylor Branch	14	15
14 CHRONICLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY, edited by Clifton Daniel	9	15
15 TALKING STRAIGHT, by Lee Cooney with Sonny Kleinfelder	10	28

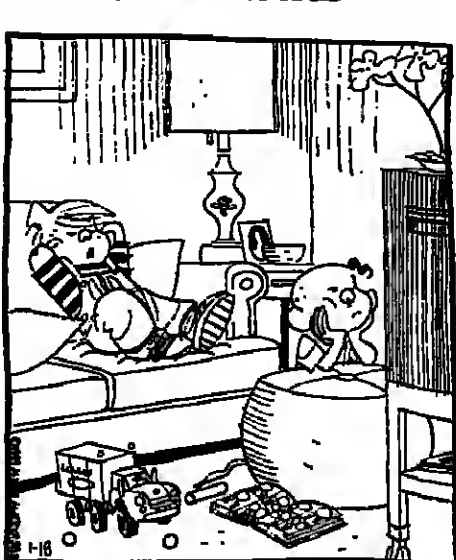
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Week	Rank	Weeks on List
1 THE DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL LITERATURE, by E.D. Hirsch Jr., Joseph P. Kett and James Trefl	1	9
2 THE 6-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURSE, by Robert E. Kowalski	3	30
3 SWIM, by Robert M. White	38	1
4 WITHOUT BEING EATEN ALIVE, by Harvey Marder	2	25
5 WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, (Merriam-Webster)	164	1

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORDEN	_____
ERECK	_____
KLEREN	_____
DRAFT	_____

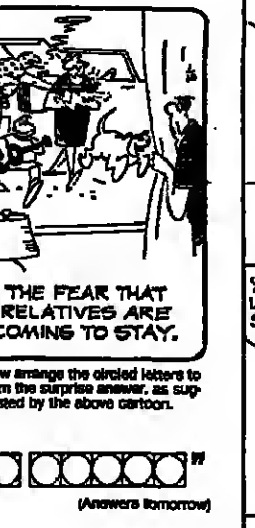
Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: PARCH EXOTL AVHILE MINGLE

Answer: What time did the telephone whine? — "HOME ON THE RANGE"

BLONDIE

I HAD LUNCH WITH SALLY YESTERDAY



PEANUTS

HOW DO YOU INVITE YOUR OWN BROTHER TO AN "UGLY DOG" CONTEST? I DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO BEGIN THE LETTER...



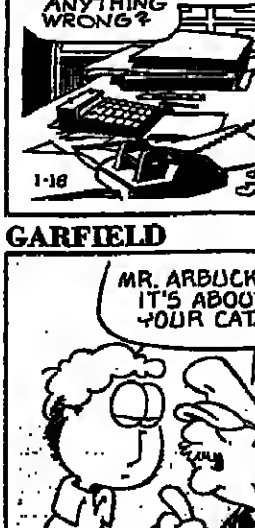
BEETLE BAILEY

DIDN'T THE PAPER COME TODAY?



ANDY CAPP

NO, FOR SOME REASON, IT WASN'T DELIVERED



WIZARD OF ID

BOW DOWN BEFORE YOUR KING!



REX MORGAN

YES, I CERTAINLY DO REMEMBER YOU, MR. HALL. I PREPARED FOR YOUR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DR. CRISP. IS ANYTHING WRONG?



GARFIELD

MR. ARBUCKLE, IT'S ABOUT YOUR CAT...



